

CASES DISMISSED FOR WANT OF FURTHER JURISDICTION.

---

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS,  
TRANSMITTING A LIST OF CASES DISMISSED BY SAID COURT  
SINCE THE LAST FORMER RETURN, UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE  
BOWMAN ACT.

---

JUNE 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

---

COURT OF CLAIMS,  
*Washington, D. C., June 7, 1894.*

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims I herewith transmit a list of cases (disposed of since the last former return) of claims for stores and supplies alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military or the naval forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, transmitted to the Court of Claims by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 116, commonly called the "Bowman Act," in which the court, on a preliminary inquiry, has found upon the evidence that it does not appear that the person or persons alleged to have furnished stores and supplies, or from whom stores and supplies were alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and which have been dismissed for that cause, under section 4 of said act, for want of further jurisdiction.

I transmit also a copy of the finding and order filed by the court in each of said causes, being cases dismissed prior to December 4, 1893.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,  
*Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.*

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

## 2 CASES DISMISSED FOR WANT OF FURTHER JURISDICTION.

*List of cases under act of March 3, 1883, dismissed for want of further jurisdiction on the preliminary inquiry of loyalty.*

Docket number of case.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.	Docket number of case.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.
1931	James Brown's administrators .....	Mar. 4, 1887	7513	James C. Muschett.....	Mar. 27, 1890
8662	Harriet B. Stokes' administrator .....	Mar. 2, 1892	1549	Benjamin Coleman's administrators .....	Feb. 24, 1887
6943	Thomas J. King .....	Feb. 21, 1889	2192	John C. Thomas' estate .....	Feb. 10, 1888
7487	James A. Mahan's administrator .....	Mar. 15, 1890	2729	Wiley A. Pullen .....	Mar. 13, 1888
8979	Prior L. Twenley.....	Apr. 8, 1892	5343	James Burres .....	Aug. 1, 1888
3364	John P. Madry.....	Mar. 30, 1888	8858	Lindsey Ashworth's estate .....	Mar. 26, 1892
7919	Robert Curtis .....	July 29, 1890	681	John Farham's executors .....	Mar. 13, 1886
8697	Jacob H. Campbell.....	Mar. 7, 1892	4844	Jordan Ham's estate .....	July 10, 1888
8916	John P. Smith .....	Mar. 31, 1892	3855	Francis A. Owens' estate .....	Mar. 6, 1888
1485	James W. Bridgeforth .....	Feb. 8, 1887	4855	Reuben Copeland .....	July 10, 1888
2228	John Price .....	Feb. 11, 1888	1691	James C. Shelby .....	Feb. 12, 1887
			9199	Washington Ivie .....	July 15, 1892
			7847	Alexander L. Anderson.....	June 7, 1890

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1931. Lucinda B. Brown, administratrix of James Brown, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Reynolds & Brown, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.\*

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8662. Joseph A. Hobbs, administrator of Harriet B. Stokes, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Harriet B. Stokes, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6943. Thomas J. King *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas J. King, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7487. V. C. Ramsey, administrator of James A. Mahan, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James A. Mahan (now deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8979. Prior L. Turnley v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Prior L. Turnley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3364. John P. Madry v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that ———, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, w—— loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7919. Robert Curtis v. The United States.]

This claim, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Robert Curtis, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8697. Jacob H. Campbell v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jacob H. Campbell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8916. *John P. Smith v. The United States.*]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John P. Smith, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1485. *James W. Bridgeforth v. The United States.*]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James W. Bridgeforth, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2228. *John Price v. The United States.*]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Price, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7513. *James C. Muschett v. The United States.*]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James C. Muschett, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1549. *Juliet C. Coleman, administratrix of Benjamin Coleman deceased, v. The United States.*]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Benjamin Coleman (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2192. Estate of John C. Thomas *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John C. Thomas, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2729. Wiley A. Pullen *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Wiley A. Pullen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5343. James Burrese *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James Burrese, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8858. Estate of Lindsey Ashworth, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lindsey Ashworth, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 681. W. R. and John Parham, executors of John Parham, deceased, *v.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Parham the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4844. Estate of Jordan Ham, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jordan Ham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3855. Estate of Francis A. Owens, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Francis A. Owens, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4855. Reuben Copeland *v.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Reuben Copeland, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1691. James C. Shelby *v.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James C. Shelby, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 20, 1893.

---

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9199. Washington Ivie *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Washington Ivie, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 20, 1893.



[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7847. Alexander L. Anderson v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Alexander L. Anderson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 27, 1893.

---

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

I certify that the foregoing are true transcripts of the findings and order of the court in each of said causes.

Test this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,  
*Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.*

-

